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ADEN PROTECTORATE. 8 Oct.—The Government announced that an oil prospecting party of the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) had made an unauthorized incursion into the Eastern Aden Protectorate with an escort of Saudi Arabian soldiers. The party had withdrawn when requested by a British official, the soldiers leaving later.

AFGHANISTAN. 17 Oct.—Recall of Minister from Pakistan (*see Pakistan*).

18 Oct.—Recall of Pakistan Ambassador (*see Pakistan*).

ALGERIA. 16 Oct.—It was officially stated that in the past week the rebels had lost forty-seven dead, three wounded, and sixty-five prisoners; 118 suspects had been arrested. French casualties were ten killed and thirty-one wounded.

17 Oct.—Bandits attacked a bus travelling between Bone and Herbillion, killing the driver, seven European passengers, and five soldiers of a military escort. About forty passengers and the remainder of the escort were taken prisoner.

18 Oct.—Emergency Figures. The French authorities stated that the casualty figures for the first eleven months of the rebellion ending 30 September were: troops and police—317 killed, 578 wounded, 28 missing; European civilians—106 killed, 83 wounded 6 missing; Muslim civilians—347 killed, 231 wounded, 158 missing; rebels, 2,176 killed, 227 known wounded, and 3,090 prisoners.

ARAB LEAGUE. 14 Oct.—The Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Arab League countries, meeting in Cairo as the political committee, decided to support self-determination rights for Algeria and to continue support for Tunisia until it achieved 'its national aspirations'. It issued a statement which condemned France's 'repressive' policy in Algeria and said that N.A.T.O. help was threatening peace in the area.

ARGENTINA. 6 Oct.—Note to Paraguay. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement announcing that a Note had been sent to the Paraguayan Government requesting that General Perón should not be allowed to stay in Paraguay. His continued residence there was incompatible with friendly relations between the two countries. The statement accused the Paraguayan Government of having failed in its promise, given in verbal assurances by the Paraguayan Ambassador, not to allow General Perón to make declarations to the press except to say that he would retire into private life. General Perón's political declarations offended the Government and were a grave violation of the duties of a refugee. (In one press interview in Asuncion General Perón had stated that the Peronista Party would win 70 per cent of the votes in the next Argentine election.)

The Note to Paraguay, which was addressed to the Paraguayan Chargé d'Affaires in Buenos Aires, said that although the authority of the Argentine provisional Government was fully consolidated the presence of the former President in Argentina might cause complica-

tions and awaken pretensions of restoration. The removal of General Perón to any country outside the Americas would facilitate Argentine internal tranquillity and good relations with Paraguay.

9 Oct.—The Ministry of Public Works suspended the river ferry service between the Paraguayan port of Ita Enramada and Pilcomayo. The Argentine Navigation Company's vessel which normally carried passengers and mail to Asuncion was stopped at Pilcomayo.

Arrest of Peronistas. It was reported that twenty Peronista generals had been arrested and placed on a warship in Buenos Aires harbour. Señor Martinez, Foreign Minister in Perón's last Government, and three other close associates of General Perón were arrested as they left asylum in foreign embassies.

Tax Exemption for Churches. General Lonardi signed a decree restoring the exemption from taxation of all religious institutions.

Paraguayan Note. A Note from the Paraguayan Government rejected the Argentine Government's request that ex-President Perón should not be allowed to stay in Paraguay but should be removed to a country outside the Americas. The Note, however, offered to intern General Perón if the Argentine Government requested it, but said that the end of asylum was a question for the Government granting asylum to decide. Non-fulfilment of Paraguayan requirements might lead Paraguay to consider ending the asylum.

10 Oct.—**Note to Paraguay.** The Government sent a Note to the Paraguayan Government saying that it accepted the offer to intern General Perón in order 'to maintain harmony'. It requested that he should be interned far enough from the frontier not to cause a disturbance.

Lifting of restrictions on vessels to Paraguayan ports (*see Paraguay*).

Finance Minister. Dr Julio Alizon Garcia assumed office as Finance Minister.

11 Oct.—**Public Holidays.** A decree on public holidays was issued, providing that Christmas Day and the anniversary of the discovery of America should replace Peronista loyalty day (17 October) and the anniversary of the death of Eva Perón, both of which were declared ordinary working days.

General Peron. It was announced that the presidential residence containing an exhibition of the personal possessions of ex-President Perón and his late wife was to be opened to the public. The jewels alone were estimated to be worth 50 m. pesos (£1,250,000).

Five-Year Plan. The Government issued a decree cancelling the second five-year plan passed by the Peronista Congress.

15 Oct.—**General Peron.** It was announced that the Government had appointed a tribunal of the five highest ranking generals to try ex-President Perón *in absentia*. It was also announced that Army chiefs who had supported Perón had been retired.

17 Oct.—It was reported that General Perón had been taken to a 'place of confinement' near Villarica, seventy-five miles from the Paraguayan capital of Asuncion.

18 Oct.—Explosion in Argentine Embassy in Chile (*see Chile*).

AUSTRALIA. 13 Oct.—Tariff Increases. The Government announced increased tariffs, varying from 5 to 60 per cent, on a number of imports.

19 Oct.—Petrov Documents. Dr Evatt, leader of the Opposition, announced, in opening a debate on the report of the royal commission on Russian espionage, that Mr Molotov had told him, in reply to a request for information, that the Petrov documents were 'falsifications, fabricated on the instructions of persons interested in a deterioration of Soviet-Australian relations and in discrediting their political opponents'.

AUSTRIA. 6 Oct.—Austro-Czechoslovak river agreement (*see Czechoslovakia*).

16 Oct.—Dr Sokolowski. The Mayor of Vienna received a telegram from Dr Sokolowski, Vienna city councillor and official interpreter, saying that he had been rehabilitated by the Russians and would be returning. Dr Sokolowski was arrested by the Soviet authorities on 15 January (*see No. 2, p. 43*).

19 Oct.—Yugoslavia. It was reported that illegal frontier crossings by Yugoslavs into Austria had continued steadily throughout the year, and during the month of September had reached a total of 281.

Hungary. The official Austrian news agency alleged that on 18 October Hungarian frontier guards had violated the Austrian frontier in search of a Hungarian refugee and had threatened Austrian peasants.

BRAZIL. 10 Oct.—Ministerial Change. Señor Jose Whitaker, Finance Minister, resigned because of the President's decision to submit his exchange reform plan to Congress, instead of approving it immediately.

11 Oct.—Señor Mario Pereira Camara succeeded Señor Whitaker as Finance Minister.

18 Oct.—It was announced that President Filho had dismissed General Zenobio Da Costa from his post of Inspector-General of the Army. The general had infringed the rule prohibiting officers from publishing political statements by issuing a manifesto addressed to the army warning them against possible Opposition attempts to prevent the inauguration of the new President and Vice-President.

BRITISH HONDURAS. 7 Oct.—British protest to Guatemala against frontier violation (*see Guatemala*).

11 Oct.—Guatemalan rejection of British protest, and reaffirmation of claim to British Honduras (*see Guatemala*).

BURMA. 12 Oct.—Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav Ambassador handed over to the Defence Minister the gift of equipment for one brigade of the Burmese Army which Marshal Tito had offered during his visit in January in exchange for a quantity of rice.

17 Oct.—Indian loan to Burma (*see India*).

Anti-Rebel Operations. It was announced that infantry units had

killed thirty-eight Karen rebels during the past fortnight in operations eighty miles north west of Rangoon.

Visit to Moscow. The Prime Minister, U Nu, left by air on a fortnight's visit to Russia.

CANADA. 17 Oct.—Canadian Ambassador on U.S. trade policy (*see United States*).

CEYLON. 12 Oct.—**Disorders.** A riot broke out in Colombo during a Communist Party meeting called in support of parity of status for the Sinhalese and Tamil languages. The police had to use batons to restore order.

16 Oct.—Several people were injured when a mob of over 5,000 stormed the Colombo town hall during a meeting of the Lanka Sama Samaj Party (Trotskyists) held to support parity of status for Sinhalese and Tamil as State languages. The police used batons and tear gas to restore order.

CHILE. 17 Oct.—Reaffirmation of claim to Antarctic territory (*see United Nations, General Assembly*).

18 Oct.—A time bomb exploded in the offices of the Argentine Embassy causing damage but no casualties. A sheet of paper on the door bore the words: 'Long live Perón. Long live the General Confederation of Labour'.

CHINA. 12 Oct.—**Counter-Revolutionary Activities.** The Kwangtung *Daily News* reported that twenty-eight people had been executed for 'rioting in force' and other counter-revolutionary activities in Kwangtung province. The twenty-eight were a group of more than 200 who were tried on 28 September. Thirty-two others received suspended death sentences, and the rest prison sentences ranging from three and a half to fifteen years.

14 Oct.—**Egypt.** The New China News Agency announced the ratification of a trade agreement with Egypt, signed on 22 August, under which the trade would be balanced and payments made in transferable sterling if no other currency were suitable.

15 Oct.—Indian mediation in effort to resolve Chinese-U.S. deadlock (*see United States*).

COLOMBO PLAN CONFERENCE. 17 Oct.—A Colombo Plan conference opened in Singapore attended by delegates from the original Commonwealth members and from the following more recent member countries: Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, the United States, Burma, Nepal, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, and Siam. The delegates included Lord Reading, U.K. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Lester Pearson, Canadian Minister of External Affairs, and Mr Casey, Australian Minister for External Affairs.

Mr Casey reminded the conference that some countries although

Colombo Plan Conference (*continued*)

extending help also needed help. Australia wanted the plan to continue and would contribute as before, but she was herself 'capital hungry'.

Anak Agung, Foreign Minister of Indonesia, appealed for further financial assistance for his country.

18 Oct.—Lord Reading told the conference that Britain had decided to increase her commitment for technical assistance to £7 m. over the seven years beginning in April 1956. The sum would include any unspent balance from the contribution of £2.8 m. in the six years ending June 1957.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. 14 Oct.—The second part of the ordinary session of the Consultative Assembly opened in Strasbourg.

17 Oct.—**Africa.** After a debate on Africa the Assembly agreed that a committee of experts should draw up a report on Africa's economic needs for debate by the Council in May 1956.

19 Oct.—**Foreign Travel.** The Consultative Assembly voted by 71 votes to 11, with 2 abstentions, in favour of a draft recommendation on the promotion of foreign travel.

CYPRUS. 6 Oct.—British troops occupied the village of Neokhorio and imposed a twelve-hour curfew, following attempts by the villagers to prevent the removal of the Greek flag which had been hoisted outside the village on 6 October.

Four British service men, on leave in civilian clothes, were attacked by Cypriots in Limassol and one of them injured.

Eighteen Cypriots were arrested at Neokhorio for breaking the curfew.

9 Oct.—Sir John Harding, the Governor, announced in a broadcast that he would soon present to the British Government specific proposals for the social and economic development of the island colony. He gave a warning, however, that 'nothing can be done to further our prosperity if conditions of disorder prevail'. He appealed to Cypriots to reflect on the proposals for self-government which were submitted to the London conference, declaring that it was not true, as had been represented, that they were wholly negative.

10 Oct.—Eight men raided a British Army depot, removing cases of rifles and Sten guns in a lorry after tying up the civilian guard.

11 Oct.—After a third meeting between the Governor, Sir John Harding, and Archbishop Makarios it was announced that they had been unable to reach agreement. Sir John Harding, announcing the breakdown in a broadcast, said that the Archbishop had been unable to accept the British Government's proposals. The breakdown was a very serious matter, but he believed the discussions had not been entirely fruitless since he and the Archbishop had got to know and understand one another. He had told the Archbishop that he was always ready to meet him at any time. In the meantime law and order must be maintained, and he called on law-abiding citizens to exercise restraint and to do all in their power to prevent disorders.

It was announced that Sir John Harding had decided to assume direction of security operations.

12 Oct.—Archbishop Makarios told the press that he had submitted to the Governor a plan which declared the right of self-determination to be the indispensable basis for a solution of the Cyprus question. After recognition of the principle he would be ready to co-operate with the British Government in framing a constitution for self-government which would operate during the transition period. The date for the application of the principle of self-determination would be settled between the British Government and the elected representatives of the Cypriots. The Governor had conveyed these views to the British Government which had rejected them and insisted on the Macmillan proposals. The Archbishop had replied that these had already been rejected by the Greek Government and by the people of Cyprus and that no solution could be found within the framework of the tripartite conference. The Ethnarchy Council saw no possibility under the Macmillan proposals of progressing from self-government to self-determination. The Archbishop declined to make a categorical denunciation of acts of terrorism.

13 Oct.—Detention Law. The detention law, which was due to expire on 31 October, was extended until 30 April 1956 by Order in Council.

16 Oct.—Archbishop Makarios, speaking in a church at Akanthou, said that British troops coming to Cyprus would certainly fail in an attempt to destroy the resistance of the people against slavery. No threats of imprisonment or exile would deter the people from continuing their struggle incessantly until freedom was achieved.

Further British troop reinforcements arrived.

18 Oct.—Three youths, aged fifteen to seventeen, were sentenced to one year's imprisonment for distributing Eoka leaflets.

British White Paper on tripartite conference (*see Great Britain*).

19 Oct.—Sir John Harding, the Governor, announced that he had divided Cyprus into seven areas for closer security control, had ordered troops on police duty only to fire as a last resort, and had asked for two more battalions to help the police.

In Famagusta troops and police broke up a demonstration of 2,000 students who shouted anti-British and pro-Enosis slogans.

A curfew was imposed on a village near Limassol after an R.A.F. car had been burned and its three occupants chased away.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 6 Oct.—Austria. Prague Radio reported an Austro-Czechoslovakian agreement about water regulation and other matters concerning the border rivers, Danube, Morava, and Dyje.

EGYPT. 6 Oct.—Assouan Dam. It was announced that the Government had signed a preliminary agreement with a British firm to act as consulting engineers for the High Dam project at Assouan.

7 Oct.—It was officially confirmed that the arms to be supplied to Egypt by Czechoslovakia would include MIG fighter aircraft.

Egypt (*continued*)

Saudi Arabia. Emir Feisal, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, who was visiting Cairo for a meeting of Arab Ministers, denied that Saudi Arabia had reached an agreement with Russia for the supply of arms, but said that an offer had been made. He added that his Government supported Egypt's right to buy arms from Communist countries.

Israeli charges of Egyptian breaches of the cease-fire (*see Israel*).

8 Oct.—Israel. An official spokesman denied the Israeli charges that Egypt had violated the cease-fire of 4 September by the organization of irregular raiding groups.

British statement on French document quoted by Colonel Nasser in connection with supply of arms to Israel (*see Great Britain*).

10 Oct.—Soviet Offer of Aid. The Soviet Ambassador announced that Russia was ready to give Egypt and other Arab States 'any help they needed' to carry out major economic development projects.

New Israeli charges of violation of truce by Egypt (*see Israel*).

13 Oct.—Military Service. The Council of Ministers approved a new law making military service obligatory for all male citizens at the age of eighteen.

14 Oct.—Chinese-Egyptian trade agreement (*see China*).

Arab League statement on Algeria and Tunisia (*see Arab League*).

16 Oct.—United States. The Press published statements made by Colonel Nasser, the Prime Minister, to an American journalist, in which he had said that the United States was under the domination of strong Zionist organizations and was therefore being led to support Israel against the Arabs.

17 Oct.—Soviet-Yemen Agreement. Following a meeting in Cairo between the Russian Ambassador to Egypt and Qadi Mohamed el Emary, acting Foreign Minister of the Yemen, it was announced that Russia and the Yemen had agreed to exchange diplomatic representatives. They had also agreed to renew the Russo-Yemen treaty of friendship of 1927 which was allowed to lapse in 1954, and to strengthen trade and economic relations.

Egyptian assurance of non-aggressive intentions, and Russian offer to Egypt of help for Nile dam (*see United States*).

19 Oct.—Poland. It was announced that Colonel Nasser had accepted an invitation to visit Poland.

ETHIOPIA. 16 Oct.—Kenya border incidents (*see Kenya*).

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY. 10 Oct.—Appointment of head of United States mission to the E.C.S.C. (*see United States*).

FRANCE. 6 Oct.—Gaullist Ministers' Resignations. Four of the five Gaullist Ministers who had for some time been in disagreement with the Government's Moroccan policy resigned at the request of the Prime Minister. They were: General Koenig (Defence), M. Palewski (attached to the Prime Minister's office), M. Triboulet (Ex-Service

Men), and M. Bayrou (Under-Secretary for Oversea France). The other Gaullist Minister, General Corniglion-Molinier (Transport and Public Works) supported the Government's Moroccan policy.

New Defence Minister. General Billotte was appointed Defence Minister.

Morocco. A debate on the Government's Moroccan policy opened in the National Assembly. M. Faure, Prime Minister, said that the only possible policy was one of 'evolution and reforms'. Instead of trying to fight Moroccan nationalism it must be rallied to the idea of a Franco-Moroccan community. Since 1953 the policy of reforms had come to a standstill because no nationalist would enter a Government which was under the authority of Sultan Moulay ben Arafa. Thus his continuance in power, as well as the return of Sidi Mohammed ben Yussef, were equally impossible, and the only solution was the establishment of a council of the throne in which the different tendencies would balance one another.

Withdrawal from E.C.E. Conference. It was learned that the Government had recalled its delegation to the E.C.E. conference at Geneva on east-west trade, as a further protest against the U.N. Assembly's vote on Algeria.

7 Oct.—Disorders. Police in Rouen clashed with several hundred civilian demonstrators who were trying to break into a barracks where French Army reservists had refused to leave for North Africa and had locked themselves in. Thirty-six policemen were injured.

Morocco. The Minister of Defence, General Billotte, left by air for Morocco.

Vietnam. The proposal in Saigon for a referendum on deposing the Emperor Bao Dai was opposed at a press conference in Paris called by the former Premiers, M. Tran Van Huu and M. Nguyen Van Tam, and by General Nguyen Van Hinh, Commander-in-Chief of the Army until his dismissal by M. Diem in November 1954. Conditions under the Diem regime were alleged to be those of a police state; and a political truce with freedom of the press was demanded as essential before a referendum took place.

8 Oct.—Disorders. Communist-led demonstrators again marched on the barracks at Rouen and threw flaming bottles of petrol at the surrounding wooden fence.

9 Oct.—Morocco. The National Assembly adopted by 477 votes to 140 a Socialist resolution supporting the main points of M. Faure's policy including a Council of the Throne and a broadly representative Government. The paragraph of the resolution supporting the establishment of the Council of the Throne was passed by only 320 votes to 287.

The Communists as well as the Socialists voted for the motion. The opposition was largely Gaullist and right-wing.

Disorders. Demonstrations by North Africans occurred in Paris and in other parts of France. A statement by the Ministry of the Interior said that they had been organized by the Algerian national movement, 'in liaison with certain foreign countries', for the purpose of provoking terrorist attacks and of aiding the Algerian outlaws. In

France (*continued*)

certain places, such as St Etienne and Douai, police had been surrounded and attacked by demonstrators, some of whom had carried knives and razors. In St Etienne a policeman was seriously injured. At Douai three policemen who had been injured had fired in self-defence, killing two North Africans and wounding five.

10 Oct.—Morocco. A statement issued by the Defence Ministry said that General Billotte had confirmed to the Cabinet Council that irregulars had been operating from the Spanish zone of Morocco, armed with modern weapons.

Rouen Disturbances. The Defence Ministry statement attributed the disturbances in Rouen to mistakes on the part of the military authorities and said that General Billotte had proposed to the Cabinet Council a series of sanctions affecting a general and two colonels. (It was understood that the general would be relieved of his command.)

11 Oct.—Algeria. A debate on Algeria opened in the Assembly with strong criticism of the Government's policy by Communist and right-wing deputies.

12 Oct.—In the debate on Algeria, M. Bourgès-Maunoury, Minister of the Interior, denied the reality of an 'Algerian nation' and doubted whether an Algerian Republic, even associated with France, would be viable; he thought it would lead to secession. He spoke instead of a middle way, consisting not only in applying the 1947 statute and certain subsidiary social and economic reforms, but in examining, with Muslim and European representatives in Algeria, the extension of the statute so as to make it a new charter ruling out any possibility of secession.

The Socialists tabled a motion of no confidence which called for condemnation of 'the practice of terrorism' and 'certain methods' in re-establishing order, and demanded the dissolution of the Algerian Assembly and the holding of free elections for a new body which should start negotiations to form free and durable Franco-Algerian links.

13 Oct.—M. Faure, replying to the debate, said the Government categorically rejected secession which would be disastrous both for a million French settlers in Algeria and for the 300,000 Algerian Muslims who sought a livelihood in France. It similarly rejected total assimilation which took no account of the special conditions in Algeria. In proposing an intermediate policy of integration, the Government intended to make a greatly increased economic effort; an additional £15 m. a year had been earmarked solely with a view to raising the living standards of the Muslims. Politically integration meant that Algeria would remain a full partner in the French Republic, while enjoying certain special institutions based on the support and consent of the local population. Future elections must be free both of terrorist pressure and of official interference. The immediate task was the application of the 1947 statute. Long-term questions relating to the status of the Governor-General or the two electoral colleges would lose nothing by a further period of reflection.

M. Faure asked the Assembly to give a clear ruling on four points: (1) rejection of both secession and assimilation; (2) the immediate

political and social reforms of the 'Soustelle plan'; (3) the middle-term plan of economic development; and (4) the principle of the final political plan to be aimed at after implementation of the other measures.

Later, by a vote of 305 (Communists, Socialists, and right-wing Gaullists) to 274 the Assembly refused priority to the Government-supported Radical motion calling for firm measures against the rebels, the immediate application of outstanding reforms under the 1947 statute, improvement of economic and social conditions, rebuttal of all foreign interference, and discussions with European and Muslim representatives on the future political institutions of Algeria, coupled with the toleration of a 'loyal and constructive' opposition.

Priority was then refused in turn to a Socialist motion opposing 'integration' and proposing a federal status (378 to 226), a Communist motion proposing an immediate armistice with the rebels (517 to 100), a Gaullist motion favouring integration but declaring the Government incapable of putting it into effect (by a show of hands), and to a compromise motion introduced by M. Chevallier, independent deputy for Algiers, (319 to 255).

Indo-China. The Emperor Bao Dai, in a Note to the French Government, announced that he was dissociating himself from M. Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese Prime Minister, whose policy, he declared, was such as to deprive Vietnam of the benefits of the international *détente* and to compromise the cause of peace. The Emperor said that in the existing situation the right policy would be to develop an organized democratic and representative institution, in preparation for peaceful reconstruction, and for the two Governments of northern and southern Vietnam, without renouncing their convictions, to try and reduce their enmity and co-operate in certain fields in the interests of the country. M. Diem's Government had, however, refused to be guided by these principles, and the Emperor deplored his anti-democratic attitude and his tendency to aggravate relations between north and south.

14 Oct.—Algeria. In the early hours of the morning M. Faure tabled a motion of confidence on the original Radical resolution.

Trade agreement with North Vietnam (*see Indo-China*).

15 Oct.—M. Coty, President of the Republic, speaking in Dunkirk, said that the recent past had shown that in France monetary instability was inseparable from the instability of Governments. He gave a warning that the parliamentary regime would collapse unless it adapted itself to the modern world and gave the Government authority and duration to carry through reforms.

Morocco. An official statement was issued announcing the setting up of a Council of the Throne in Morocco (*see also Morocco*). It expressed the hope that it would designate without delay a Prime Minister charged with the formation of a Government representing the different trends of Moroccan opinion which would be permitted free expression.

Spanish Note on Morocco (*see Spain*).

17 Oct.—Morocco: Rejection of Spanish Note. M. Pinay, Foreign Minister, handed a Note to the Spanish Ambassador rejecting

France (*continued*)

the Spanish Note which had denied the French allegations of Spanish aid to Moroccan rebels.

The Spanish Embassy issued a statement recalling the various steps taken by the Spanish High Commissioner in Spanish Morocco to ensure law and order in the zone, and his repeated assurances that the French charges were baseless.

18 Oct.—Algeria. The National Assembly voted confidence in the Algerian policy of M. Faure's Government by 308 votes to 254. The Socialists and Communists unanimously opposed.

In his final appeal M. Faure said that the reforms to be introduced would be speedy and far-reaching but it was no good looking for a panacea to solve problems which were often the consequence of long neglect. On the long-term question of the co-existence of the French and Muslim populations, he asked for a delay of three months to permit thorough consultation with representatives of local opinion, and promised to submit firm proposals early in the New Year.

M. Faure said that four immediate steps were envisaged; the complete application of the Algerian Statute of 1947; the application of the Soustelle programme of agrarian and administrative reform; the application of the Maspétiol plan involving an investment programme of 150 milliards of francs; and the establishment of the necessary machinery to guarantee really free elections.

Desertions. Ninety-eight soldiers of the Foreign Legion jumped into the Suez Canal and swam ashore from a French troopship which was on its way from Indo-China to Algeria.

Indo-China. It was announced that the Emperor Bao Dai had dismissed M. Diem, Prime Minister, and had annulled the special powers delegated to him.

19 Oct.—Spain: Morocco. M. Pinay, Foreign Minister, told the Council of Ministers that at his recent interview with the Spanish Ambassador approval had been given to the principle of sending a senior French officer to the military authorities in the Spanish zone in Morocco.

The Saar. The Foreign Ministry confirmed reports that a Saar-American group had bought one-third of the 50 per cent. French Government share in the Röchling steel works.

Indo-China. The Emperor Bao Dai addressed a message to the Vietnam people explaining that he had dismissed M. Diem because police methods and personal dictatorship must be brought to an end, and because he could no longer 'lend my name and my legality to someone who will precipitate you into ruin, famine, and war'. He emphasized that no personal issue was involved. 'I ask nothing for myself.'

GERMANY. 6 Oct.—Soviet-east German Pact. Ratification documents of the Soviet-east German pact of 20 September were exchanged in east Berlin.

West Germany. The Government announced the formation of a Defence Cabinet with Dr Adenauer as chairman, and Herr Blücher,

the Vice-Chancellor, and Herr Strauss, Minister without Portfolio, as deputy chairmen. The other members were the Ministers of Economics, Defence, Finance, and the Interior.

Return of Prisoners. Twenty-four former generals, the first of the 9,626 German prisoners of war whose return had been promised by Marshal Bulganin to Dr Adenauer, reached west Germany from the Soviet Union.

7 Oct.—Soldiers' Pay. The Bundesrat approved the pay order for soldiers under the Volunteers' Bill, after the Federal Government had agreed to the demand of both Houses of Parliament that the subordination of the military to the civil power should be reflected in a distinction of pay between the highest ranks of the military and the civil services.

East Germany. Geneva Four-Power Conference. Mr Suslov, member of the central committee of the Soviet Communist Party, said in east Berlin that German reunification would be 'a minor topic' at the forthcoming Geneva conference.

9 Oct.—West Germany. Land Election. In the *Land* elections in Bremen the Social Democrats obtained 47·8 per cent of the votes and an absolute majority of the seats (52 out of 100). (In the Federal elections of 1953 their poll had been 39 per cent.) The other parties' polls were as follows, with the percentage at the 1953 elections in parentheses: German Party, 16·6 per cent (17·0), 18 seats; C.D.U., 18 per cent (24·8), 18 seats; Free Democrats, 8·6 per cent (7·5), 8 seats; Communists, 5 per cent (3·9), 4 seats. The German Party, C.D.U. and Free Democrats had fought the election in alliance. The Government had previously been a Coalition of Social Democrats, C.D.U. and Free Democrats.

10 Oct.—Refugees. It was announced that during the previous week more than 5,600 east Germans—the highest weekly rate in two years—sought asylum in west Berlin. More than half of recent arrivals had been youths under twenty-five.

11 Oct.—Prisoners from Russia. Among the prisoners who returned to Germany from Soviet captivity were fifty-one women and three babies. One of the women told the press that in 1945 only sixty-three of 2,000 German women prisoners had survived a 'death ride' in cattle trucks from the east German prison at Torgau to Siberia.

13 Oct.—East German Refugees. According to reports reaching west Germany the east German Government had instituted 'spot checks' of all passenger trains from the Soviet zone to Berlin, and several thousand persons under the age of twenty-five who were suspected of trying to leave east Germany for good had been arrested. The measures were the result of the increased numbers of young east Germans seeking refuge in the Federal Republic. In September they totalled 15,321, or 54 per cent of the total of 28,183 refugees from east Germany.

West Germany. Herr von Brentano, Foreign Minister, in a statement to the press on the forthcoming conference of Foreign Ministers, said there should be no peaceful co-existence on the basis of a divided Germany, nor should there be any attempt to emulate the appeasement

Germany (continued)

policy of the western Powers at Munich in 1938. The western Foreign Ministers, in his talks with them in New York, had agreed that the two problems of German reunification and of creating a system of European security were inseparable. The possibility of a reunified Germany belonging to N.A.T.O. should not be unacceptable to the Soviet Union. The sovereignty of a reunified Germany and its right to free decision must be a basic condition of any European security arrangement, but the Federal Government could make 'certain renunciations' in advance which would not prejudice this right of free decision and would come within the framework of a European agreement. Herr von Brentano emphasized that in no circumstances would the Federal Government recognize the Oder-Neisse line as Germany's eastern frontier, nor would it take part in the Geneva conference in company with the east German puppet administration.

Kurt Müller. Herr Kurt Müller, a former member of the Bundestag and one-time deputy chairman of the German Communist Party, who disappeared in March 1950, was among a group which returned to Germany from captivity in the Soviet Union. He told the press that he had been arrested on 22 March 1950 soon after his arrival in east Berlin for discussions with leaders of the Socialist Unity Party. He was accused of espionage and co-operation with the western information services, charges which he denied, and was sentenced three years later to twenty-five years' imprisonment by a special court of the Russian Ministry of State Security. Herr Müller laid all the blame for his arrest on the 'direct influence' of Beria and of Abakumov, former Soviet Minister of State Security.

14 Oct.—West Germany. Selection of Officers. The civil committee charged with selecting senior officers in the future Federal German army published a list of principles to be followed in making the selection. Among these were: that soldiers must have a clear recognition of the value of personal freedom and of the meaning of the constitutional state and an unreserved acceptance of the democratic system; and that they must recognize 'the decision of conscience of the men of 20 July 1944' who planned without success to overthrow Hitler. The committee laid down that war criminals convicted in Berlin or west German courts and former generals or colonels in the Waffen S.S. would not be recruited and other ranks only after investigation; a convinced abandonment of national socialism and of the Waffen S.S. would have to be proved. Similarly membership or activity in an anti-democratic party or association would exclude a candidate. The decision of the Ministry of Defence would be necessary in certain cases, including ex-members of the Nazi security service which worked closely with the Gestapo, of the ordinary S.S., and of the 'National committee for a free Germany'; former members of the Foreign Legion; and war criminals sentenced by other than German courts.

Saar pro-German parties' appeal for measures (see *Saar Free Territory*).

15 Oct.—West Germany. Murder of Admiral Canaris. A court

at Augsburg sentenced Walter Hüppenkothen to seven years' imprisonment and Otto Thorbeck to four years' imprisonment for their part in the murder of Admiral Canaris and other opponents of the Nazis at Flossenburg concentration camp just before the end of the war.

All-German Bloc. The National Conference of the All-German Block (B.H.E.) unanimously agreed at Kassel to consider the parliamentary party 'free of all earlier coalition arrangements'.

18 Oct.—Soviet Note on traffic between east and west Germany (*see U.S.S.R.*).

East Germany. Persecution of the Church. Bishop Dibelius, chairman of the German Evangelical Church Council, said at an ecclesiastical meeting in Berlin that relations between the Church and the east German State had recently deteriorated. He referred to renewed State agitation for its 'youth initiation ceremony' in the course of which evangelical parents and children were being threatened from all sides with reprisals, and said the constitutional guarantees of freedom of religious practice were being flagrantly disregarded. The position was particularly grave in east Berlin where the State refused most of the Church's applications for construction permits and constantly impeded the exercise of religious instruction.

19 Oct.—West Germany. Economic Programme. Professor Erhard, Federal German Minister of Economics, submitted to the Bundestag an eleven-point programme to counter the dangers inherent in the current economic boom. It included measures to prevent any further rise in Government-controlled prices, together with the reduction of some taxes on consumer goods and excise duties, the liberalization of imports to encourage any tendency towards the lowering of prices and some modification of income tax rates. Other proposed measures were: legislation against unnecessary price increases and the introduction of foreign labour to remedy manpower shortages.

West Germany. Acquittals. Four men, including Max Simon, a former lieutenant-general in the Waffen S.S., were acquitted by a court in Ansbach of passing illegal sentences of death as members of a court martial in the last months of the war. The public prosecutor appealed against the verdict.

GIBRALTAR. 10 Oct.—Mr Lennox-Boyd, Colonial Secretary, at the end of a visit to discuss the constitutional crisis arising from the resignation of the five elected members of the Legislative Council, announced that he fully endorsed the Governor's action in exercising his reserve powers on the taxation issue on 27 July, but as a result of consultations with officials and the elected members it had been decided that, for the smooth working of the constitution, it was desirable to associate the standing finance committee more closely with the financial policy involving both revenue and expenditure.

GOLD COAST. 6 Oct.—Togoland. Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, the Governor, speaking in Togoland, said that if the people of Togoland wanted to continue under trusteeship administration they would have

Gold Coast (*continued*)

to find some country other than Britain to take over the administration. The British Government was in favour of Togoland sharing in the independence soon to be given to the Gold Coast.

GREAT BRITAIN. 6 Oct.—Commonwealth Prime Ministers. It was announced that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers had agreed to meet in London in about mid-summer 1956.

7 Oct.—Buraimi Dispute. The Saudi Arabian Embassy issued a statement which expressed deep regret at the British Foreign Office statement of 4 October, saying that it could hardly be considered a constructive contribution towards a solution of the dispute by peaceful and judicial methods. As the arbitration was still in force the Saudi Arabian Government was barred from replying in detail to the British charges, but the statement pointed out that the resignation of the British member had taken place at the very last moment after the hearings had been concluded and the decision of the tribunal had been drafted by the three neutral members. If the British Government had been truly persuaded of the validity of its accusations, it might have induced its member to remain for another half-hour, to enable the tribunal to record its judgement.

The statement went on to say that the dual capacity of Sheik Yussif Yassin as Saudi arbitrator and deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, which had been known both to the tribunal and the British Government for more than a year, had been seized upon to justify the resignation of the British member. The Saudi Arabian Government denied as utterly untrue the charges that the Saudis had attempted 'to tamper with the impartiality of the tribunal behind the president's back' and said that no supporting evidence had been adduced.

Protest to Guatemala *re* arrest of British Honduras workers, and Guatemalan statement (*see Guatemala*).

8 Oct.—Egypt. The Foreign Office issued a statement saying that the 'official French document' referred to by Colonel Nasser, Egyptian Prime Minister, on 2 October to support his charges of British sales of arms to Israel was in fact an unofficial newsletter published in Paris on 20 May. The statement added that 'nearly all the figures quoted are inaccurate and most are grossly exaggerated'.

Cut in Services' Manpower. Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister, told the Conservative Party conference at Bournemouth that the armed forces would be cut by about 20,000 in the next six months, and by about 40,000 in each of the next two financial years, making a total reduction of 100,000 by April 1958. The reductions would be made, initially at least, by raising the age at which men were called up.

12 Oct.—U.S.S.R. A Soviet naval squadron arrived in Portsmouth on a goodwill visit.

Visit of British squadron to Russia (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Western Defence. Field-Marshal Montgomery, in a speech in London, expressed the view that the air forces of the western Powers should, in the event of war, be organized and controlled as a unified weapon under the supreme military direction of an American commander. He

also considered that a single political authority should be established—also in North America.

13 Oct.—Message to Persia welcoming adherence to Baghdad Pact (*see Persia*).

14 Oct.—Departure of naval mission from Greece (*see Greece*).

16 Oct.—**Punjab Floods.** Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister, sent a message to the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, expressing deep concern at the heavy loss of life caused by floods in the Punjab and saying that the Government were placing £50,000 at the disposal of the British Red Cross to meet urgent needs in the two countries.

18 Oct.—**Cyprus.** A White paper (Cmd. 9594) was published on the London tripartite conference on Cyprus and the eastern Mediterranean held between 29 August and 7 September.

Soviet Note to western Powers on Germany (*see Germany*).

Increased contribution to Colombo Plan (*See Colombo Plan Conference*).

GREECE. 6 Oct.—**New Government.** A new Government was sworn in. It included: *Prime Minister and Defence*, Constantine Karamanlis; *Foreign Affairs*, Spyros Theotokis; *Interior*, John Triandafyllis; *Finance and Co-ordination*, Andreas Apostolidis; *Justice*, Constantine Adamopoulos; *Commerce*, Vassilios Paparigopoulos.

The new Prime Minister said the composition of the new Government was designed to preserve the unity of the party (Greek Rally).

10 Oct.—**Foreign Policy.** Mr Karamanlis declared in Parliament that his Government was firmly resolved to give full support 'to the just aspirations of the Cypriot people'. He said the Government was fully aware of the usefulness of her existing alliances and intended to safeguard them, but he hoped that Greece's allies would appreciate the need to remove all causes endangering those alliances. The anti-Greek riots in Turkey had aroused the sharp and just indignation of the Greek people. It rested with Turkey to take adequate steps to ensure that the material losses were made good, but above all to repair the moral damage to Greek-Turkish friendship.

12 Oct.—The new Government won a vote of confidence by 200 votes to 77.

Mr Karamanlis assured the Opposition that a general election would be held before April.

13 Oct.—**Floods.** Serious flooding of the river Anavros caused the death of twenty-three persons and injuries to at least fifteen in the port of Volos.

14 Oct.—**British Naval Mission.** Rear-Admiral Selby, head of the British naval mission to Greece, left Greece after the expiration of his term of office. It was announced that he was not being replaced. It was understood that the Defence Minister in the previous Government, Mr Kanellopoulos, had informed the British Embassy that in view of the situation a naval mission was no longer required. British suggestions for the maintenance of a mission cadre were under consideration when the Government resigned. (The mission had completed thirty years' active work in Greece.)

Greece (*continued*)

16 Oct.—New Government. Mr Karamanlis completed his Cabinet with the appointment of three more Ministers.

17 Oct.—Yugoslav. Military talks with a Yugoslav military delegation opened in Salonika.

18 Oct.—Yugoslavia. The Government announced that it would support Yugoslavia's candidature for the vacant seat on the Security Council (*see United Nations, General Assembly*).

19 Oct.—Turkey. It was confirmed that the Government had informed N.A.T.O. headquarters with regard to a forthcoming tour by N.A.T.O. defence college officers that the presence in Greece of Turkish officers was undesirable, and that Greek officers of the same group would not take part in a visit to Turkey. The Greek attitude, it was stated, would remain unchanged until the Turkish Government had given moral and material satisfaction for the recent anti-Greek riots.

GUATEMALA. 7 Oct.—British Protest. The Foreign Ministry announced that it had received a British Note complaining that a group of Guatemalan forest rangers had crossed the international boundary at 'Bullet Tree Fall' on 12 September, had arrested five British Honduras workers, and had seized their horses and equipment. The Note warned Guatemala to avoid such incidents in the future and asked for the release of the men and the return of the horses and equipment. The Note also protested against a joint declaration of the Organization of Central American States in August rejecting the survival of colonialism in America and especially in British Honduras.

The Foreign Ministry said that it had replied that the 'strong protest' received in connection with a 'supposed violation of the frontier' gave the Guatemalan Government an opportunity to protest once again against 'the occupation of internal Guatemalan national territory by the English Government'. As for the workers, nothing could be done because they had been arraigned before the courts.

11 Oct.—British Honduras. The Government, in a Note to the British Minister, rejected the British protest and reaffirmed its claim to British Honduras.

HUNGARY. 13 Oct.—Budapest Radio announced that the Archbishop of Eger, Dr Grosz, had been released and would be allowed to live in an appointed place. He was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment on treason charges in 1951. Four other priests had also been released.

19 Oct.—Austrian border incident (*see Austria*).

INDIA. 6 Oct.—Goa. The general secretary of the Bombay Port Trust General Workers' Union admitted that the boycott of shipping calling at Goa had been ineffective.

Floods. Unprecedented floods in the Punjab were reported to have caused at least sixty-five deaths and heavy losses of cattle and crops.

9 Oct.—According to the Chief Minister of the Punjab nearly 7,000 of the 15,000 villages in the State had been inundated.

10 Oct.—States' Reorganization. The report of the States Reorganization Commission was published. It recommended a reduction of the number of Indian states from twenty-seven to sixteen, with three territories.

13 Oct.—Punjab Floods. According to an official estimate, 1,200 persons had died to date as a result of the floods in the Punjab and the Patiala and East Punjab States Union. Damage to crops and property in the two states was estimated at about 1,000 m. rupees (£75 m.).

Kashmir. It was learned that the Government was still practising censorship by refusing to allow a number of British correspondents to visit Kashmir.

15 Oct.—Indian mediation in effort to resolve U.S.—Chinese deadlock (see *United States*).

16 Oct.—British flood relief (see *Great Britain*).

17 Oct.—Loan to Burma. An agreement was signed in Delhi for a loan to Burma of 200 m. rupees at 4 per cent, repayable in half-yearly instalments of 25 m. rupees beginning in 1959. The loan was fully convertible into sterling area currencies.

Kolar Goldfields. The Mysore Legislative Assembly resolved unanimously to ask the State Government to take immediate steps to nationalize the British-owned Kolar goldfields.

INDO-CHINA. 6 Oct.—South Vietnam. The Government announced its decision to hold a referendum throughout the country on 23 October on the question of deposing the Emperor Bao Dai. It also said that the people would be asked to express their opinion later in the year about the Constitution and to elect members to the first parliament.

7 Oct.—It was announced that the 'Council of the Imperial Family', at a meeting at Hué in central Vietnam, had voted a motion demanding the deposition of Emperor Bao Dai and the assumption by M. Ngo Dinh Diem of the functions of 'President of the Republic of Vietnam'.

Opposition to referendum by two former Premiers and General Van Hinh (see *France*).

9 Oct.—South Vietnam. M. Diem, Prime Minister, ordered the imposition of the death penalty for stock exchange swindles liable to injure the country's economy.

11 Oct.—Laos. It was announced that representatives of the Laotian Government and of the (pro-Communist) Pathet Lao had signed an agreement embodying principles for a cease-fire which a joint military committee to meet shortly in Vientiane would use as a basis for negotiation.

Cambodia. The international commission in Cambodia published a report giving the result of its consideration whether the military aid agreement between Cambodia and the United States was a breach of the Geneva agreement. It said that although some of the clauses went beyond the limits imposed by the Geneva agreement, the commission accepted the assurances of the Cambodian Government and was confident that in practice the receiving of aid would be in conformity with the terms of the Geneva treaty.

Indo-China (continued)

13 Oct.—Emperor Bao Dai's Note to France dissociating himself from Diem Government (*see France*).

South Vietnam. It was announced that the Government had decided to recall its delegation which was to negotiate a military agreement with France. Two reasons were given: French delay in opening the negotiations, and the forthcoming referendum on the deposition of the Emperor which necessitated the delegates' presence at home.

14 Oct.—**North Vietnam.** It was announced that France and North Vietnam had signed a one-year trade agreement for an exchange of goods worth £1 m. each way.

16 Oct.—**South Vietnam. Caodai Sect.** A struggle between Pham Cong Tac, Caodai 'Pope', and General Nguyen Thanh Phuong, commander-in-chief of the Caodai forces, ended with the acceptance of an ultimatum by the 'Pope' after his residence had been surrounded by General Phuong's forces. The ultimatum required him to renounce his legislative and executive functions and to hand over the rebel officers who had taken refuge with him. He confided his executive power to a delegation of religious dignitaries and the legislative power to the legislative body of the sect. (Pham Cong Tac was strongly opposed to the candidature of M. Diem as Head of the State.)

18 Oct.—Dismissal of Prime Minister by Bao Dai (*see France*).

19 Oct.—Message from Bao Dai to Vietnam people (*see France*).

South Vietnam. The Council of Ministers issued a statement saying that the only purpose of Bao Dai's action was to 'sabotage the referendum and impede the progress of the nation on the path of consolidation and independence'.

IRAQ. 11 Oct.—Persian decision to accede to Iraqi-Turkish pact (*see Persia*).

Ban on Aircraft Serving Israel. It was learned that Air France had been notified by Iraq that their aircraft would not be allowed to use Iraqi airports if they landed in Israel on the same journey. The warning had been given after one of the company's aircraft, which had called at Tel Aviv en route for Tehran, had landed at Baghdad on the return flight to Paris.

ISRAEL. 7 Oct.—**Egypt.** A Foreign Ministry statement claimed that the Government possessed information proving that the Egyptian authorities had decided, after the cease-fire arrangements of 4 September, to continue raiding by irregulars from the Gaza strip and to organize similar guerrilla attacks from the territory of other Arab States. The statement listed recent raids from the Gaza strip and from Jordan and Lebanon in which three Israelis had been killed, eleven wounded, and houses and water installations destroyed.

Egyptian denial (*see Egypt*).

10 Oct.—**Egypt.** A Foreign Ministry spokesman accused Egypt of violating her undertaking to withdraw her forces from the El Auja demilitarized zone.

A United Nations truce organization spokesman said that, according to information received at U.N. headquarters, the withdrawal from the El Auja area had been carried out by both sides.

11 Oct.—Iraqi ban on aircraft serving Israel (*see Iraq*).

Request for security guarantee from the United States (*see United States*).

13 Oct.—**Jordan Waters.** Following talks between Israeli Ministers and Mr Eric Johnstone, the United States representative, a statement was issued saying that Mr Johnstone had informed the Israel representatives that the differences between the Arab States and Israel on the technical aspects of the Jordan waters project were so small as to be, in his view, insignificant, and he was confident that they could be resolved. Mr Johnstone had agreed to transmit to his Government an Israeli suggestion that a time limit be set for final acceptance or rejection of the scheme by both sides.

15 Oct.—**Syria. Border Incident.** An Army spokesman, reporting two incidents on the Syrian border, alleged that in one of them Syrians had fired at Israeli fishermen near Lake Huleh and said that an Israeli patrol returned the fire. In the other a Syrian soldier was killed in an exchange between an Israeli patrol and a party of Syrians who were said to have crossed the border and tried to kidnap an Israeli settler (*see also Syria*).

18 Oct.—Mr Sharett, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, opening a debate on foreign affairs in the Knesset, claimed that the arms agreement between Egypt and Czechoslovakia implied a political and military bond between Egypt and the entire Soviet bloc, and he said it had created a situation 'liable to bring about a revolutionary and ominous change in Israel's security'. He appealed to Israelis and to world Jewry to speed 'arms for Israel' and said that Israel would not be satisfied with arms alone. She also wanted a security pact with the United States and considered that she was entitled to it. Mr Sharett pointed out that neither Russia nor Egypt had even pretended that the arms were not to be used against Israel, and he asked what relation such Russian policy bore to its avowed intention of lessening tension. He also strongly criticized the western Powers for supplying arms to 'Israel's enemies'.

Mr Sharett said that border incidents in the Gaza strip during September and October were being followed by attacks by guerrilla bands based in Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan. He singled out Syria particularly as Egypt's collaborator. In a reference to Mr Johnstone's Jordan waters scheme, he said that if no decision were taken by 'next season' Israel would resume work on her own Jordan waters scheme.

19 Oct.—**Syria.** The Foreign Ministry stated that an Israeli soldier had been kidnapped by Syrians near the border.

ITALY. 8 Oct.—Anti-Italian demonstrations in Istanbul (*see Turkey*),

JAPAN. 14 Oct.—**Socialist Party Merger.** The two wings of the Socialist Party agreed to merge under the leadership of Mr Suzuki, the

Japan (*continued*)

left wing chairman. As a result the united party had 155 seats in the Lower House and became the second strongest after the Democrats.

17 Oct.—Police reported the discovery of a plot to set fire to a Tokyo trade fair displaying goods from Communist China, by using a helicopter to spray petrol over the building.

Anglo-Japanese Agreement. Anglo-Japanese negotiations in Tokio ended with an agreement to extend the Anglo-Japanese Sterling Payments Agreement for a further period. Its main result was an assurance by the Japanese Government that most sterling area products would be allowed to compete in the Japanese market on the same terms as non-sterling goods. Japanese control of invisible payments would also be relaxed in some degree. New Japanese import quotas for U.K. textiles would include one of about £200,000 for cotton piece goods and an increase in the quota for woollen textiles from £2 m. to £2.8 m. The licences and quotas in force for Japanese imports into the United Kingdom remained practically unchanged.

KASHMIR. 13 Oct.—Indian ban on press correspondents' entry into Kashmir (*see India*).

18 Oct.—Mr Khaja Muhi Ud-Din Karra, President of the Kashmir Political Conference and a former member of Sheikh Abdullah's first Government, was arrested in Jammu. At least sixteen other Opposition leaders, including Mr Prem Nath Bazaz of the Kashmir Democratic Union, were also known to have been arrested recently.

KENYA. 9 Oct.—The Government appointed Mr Carruthers Melvill Johnston, provincial commissioner in the central province, to the new office of special commissioner for the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru peoples.

16 Oct.—**Ethiopia.** An official statement announced that on three occasions since 11 October armed tribesmen from Ethiopia had crossed the border and clashed with Kenya tribesmen and police. Five Kenya tribesmen and three Ethiopian raiders had been killed in the clashes.

18 Oct.—The Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, opening the new session of the Legislative Assembly, gave an encouraging review of the progress made in combating Mau Mau but added a warning against complacency. In his view the biggest problem was the rehabilitation of displaced Kikuyu, Meru, and Embu.

19 Oct.—**Rehabilitation.** The Government issued a statement on its rehabilitation programme. It stated that by the end of September 10,000 detained persons had been released from works camps, and that it was hoped to increase the rate of release which since the beginning of the year had been just over 1,000 a month. Just under 62,000 Mau Mau were still in custody.

The statement said that there were 'a number of detained Mau Mau whose fanaticism is so engrained that they are unlikely to give up their subversive intentions' and that it would therefore be necessary to keep them for many years away from those areas in which they might again attempt to organize a reign of terror.

Figures issued by the Government information office stated that since the emergency had begun 13,853 Mau Mau had been killed or captured or had surrendered, of whom 9,800 had been killed, nearly 3,000 of them in the past year. The total of surrenders was over 2,000, including 1,600 in the past twelve months. The security forces' losses in killed had been Europeans 24, Asians 3, Africans 507. Of the loyal civilians killed 32 were Europeans, 24 Asians, and 1,604 Africans. A total of 962 men had been executed for Mau Mau offences. Several women had been sentenced to death but none had been executed.

KOREA. 14 Oct.—South Korea. The Government announced that eight men, including three Army officers, had been arrested on charges of planning to assassinate President Rhee. It was alleged that orders for the assassination had been given by Cho So Ang, a former member of the National Assembly who went to North Korea shortly after the Communist occupation of Seoul in 1950.

LEBANON. 9 Oct.—Jordan Waters. Selim Lahoud, Foreign Minister, in a statement in Cairo on the Johnstone plan for the use of the Jordan waters, said that 'Lebanon is not prepared to accept any scheme which even by implication means recognition of Israel as a state'.

19 Oct.—Syria. Salim Lahhoud, Foreign Minister, said that a bilateral military agreement with Syria was contemplated by the Government.

MALAYA. 7 Oct.—Abdul Rahman, Chief Minister, repeated in a broadcast his willingness to meet Chin Peng, secretary-general of the Malayan Communist Party, emphasizing that the amnesty offer was not a British move but an expression of the wishes of the people. But he refused to agree to a request, contained in a letter he had received from the Communists, for a general cease-fire and for a change in the amnesty terms. The broadcast omitted his previous statement that there would be no recognition of the Communists or negotiation with them.

10 Oct.—The Government announced that two more infantry battalions and a squadron of the Special Air Service had been ordered into Johore because of increased rebel activity in the State.

12 Oct.—Singapore. The Singapore Legislative Assembly passed Bills making the Government's emergency powers valid for three years. The People's Action party opposed the Bills, and the Progressives and Democrats abstained. A Progressive and Democratic amendment limiting the powers to one year was rejected.

In the debate Mr Marshall, Chief Minister, spoke of 'dishonest professional agitators' in the People's Action party and trade unions who were opposed to the Government's Bills. He described them as 'plague carrying rats' who 'do not mince their lies—it is part of their daily bread'.

13 Oct.—In an ambush in Negri Sembilan state Communist terrorists killed a British officer and two other ranks and seriously wounded a third.

It was announced that three terrorists had surrendered in Johore—

Malaya (*continued*)

the first to do so since the amnesty offer—and two had been killed.

14 Oct.—Communist Offer of Meeting. Abdul Rahman, Chief Minister of the Federation, received a letter from Chin Peng, Secretary-General of the Communist Party, proposing that he should meet the writer and Cheng Lock-tan, President of the Malayan Chinese Association. Mr Marshall, Chief Minister of Singapore, also received a letter from Chin Peng, inviting him to attend the meeting.

Communists shot dead a rubber tapper in Selangor.

17 Oct.—A preliminary meeting between a Communist representative and Mr Wylie, deputy commissioner of police, and Mr Too Joo Hing, assistant Minister of Education, took place near the Siamese border. The two Government representatives handed over proposals for the suggested meeting between Chin Peng and the two Chief Ministers.

The press reported that Chin Peng had stipulated that no British representative should attend the proposed meeting.

19 Oct.—Commonwealth Far East Reserve. The headquarters of the Far East Land Forces at Singapore issued a statement setting out the reasons for the building up of the 'Commonwealth Far East strategic reserve', to which the arrival of 1,200 men from Australia was the first of several important contributions. It said that 'Commonwealth policy in the Far East is aligned with that of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty Organization', which sought 'to promote the peaceful development and welfare of its member nations and to prevent aggression and expansion, whether by overt attack, subversion, or a combination of both'. The Commonwealth troops would share with the security forces the task of protecting the community and eliminating the Communist terrorists to whatever degree local circumstances demanded.

MALTA. 16 Oct.—British delegates to the London round-table conference arrived in Malta on a fact-finding mission, led by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Kilmuir.

MOROCCO. 6 Oct.—French ministerial resignations and debate (*see France*).

Five Moroccans were reported killed and three wounded in terrorist attacks in Casablanca that morning and the preceding night.

General Boyer de la Tour, Resident-General, after visiting the Rif area, confirmed reports that the attacks of the past few days had been carried out by rebels coming from the Spanish zone. He said Spanish ammunition had been found and the rebels were supplied with arms and food by mule convoys coming from the Spanish zone.

7 Oct.—A convoy of lorries was shot up for two hours near a wrecked bridge south of Aknoul.

Istiqlal Offer. Mohammed Lyabibi, secretary-general of the Istiqlal Party, offered to go into the Rif mountains to try and persuade the rebels to lay down their arms, provided that France carried out her original

peace plan. He told the French authorities that the rising was the result of the French refusal to honour the Aix les Bains agreement to set up a Council of the Throne.

The right-wing French settlers' group, *Présence Française*, published a letter sent by them to the Resident-General in which they noted the agreement which they claimed to have reached with him according to which no Council of the Throne would be established, and said the group would not admit a change in this agreement and that if the French Government's policy diverged from it the French Government would bear full responsibility for the result.

Liberal French organizations in a strong protest asked how long French policy was to be dictated by a seditious Fascist group.

Spain. According to a statement by the Spanish Foreign Ministry the Spanish High Commissioner in Tetuan had assured the French Resident-General in Rabat that any armed forces penetrating the Spanish zone would be disarmed and interned and there would be an increased watch to prevent clandestine crossings of the frontier.

8 Oct.—At Rabat a hostile demonstration by the *Présence Française* against M. Panafieu, of the Resident-General's political staff, whom it associated with French Government policy, was dispersed after three hours by police and firemen with the use of hoses. M. Panafieu offered his resignation to General Billotte, who refused it on the ground that M. Panafieu was a devoted public servant who had no reason to suffer because of the situation.

9 Oct.—After moving in about 10,000 troops, the French launched an offensive in the Rif area with artillery and air support. Three French soldiers, including an officer, were killed during the day.

10 Oct.—Supporters of *Présence Française* distributed leaflets in all the main towns calling for a general strike by Europeans in protest against the result of the debate in the French Assembly. Other French organizations protested against the strike order and against the right of any single body to represent itself as the spokesmen of French people in Morocco. In Casablanca gangs of youths went through the streets threatening to destroy the premises of shopkeepers who refused to close. Very little of private industry observed the strike.

12 Oct.—A British citizen from Malta was shot dead in Casablanca, and a Moroccan member of the Government Council was fatally injured near Settat. In Rabat terrorists shot dead a baby and her two young brothers. Fatal casualties in individual terrorist attacks in the first week of October were stated to number thirty-seven, including six Frenchmen.

The French authorities announced the arrest of nineteen terrorists alleged to be members of four terrorist cells operating in Casablanca, Fedala, and Agadir.

15 Oct.—**Council of the Throne.** Haj Mohammed El Mokri, Grand Vizier, announced in a proclamation the formation of a council of the throne consisting of himself, Haj Mohammed Sbihi, Pasha of Salé; Si Bekkai, former Pasha of Sefrou; and Si Tahar Ouassou; Caid of the Ait Alham tribe in the Middle Atlas region. The council would hold

Morocco (*continued*)

the great seal of the Sheriffian empire, and would exercise, by unanimous decisions, the various other prerogatives of the throne which had remained vacant since the departure of the Sultan, ben Arafa.

The proclamation stated that after its first meeting the council would address a message to the Moroccan people, and it called on all the inhabitants of Morocco to have confidence in the new council and to 'renounce sterile passions and destructive violence, and devote themselves in order, concord, and toil to the construction of a prosperous and brotherly future'.

French statements (*see France*).

Istiqlal Statement. The Istiqlal (Nationalist) party council issued a statement alleging that their good faith had been abused in regard to the composition of the council. (As envisaged at the Aix-les-Bains conference the Council of the Throne was to have only three members.) It also complained that the proclamation represented the council as holding the throne on behalf of ben Arafa 'whom the Moroccan people have never recognized as having any right to it.'

Spanish Note to France on Morocco (*see Spain*).

In the Riff country, French aircraft machine-gunned a rebel group south of Aknoul. South-east of Tizi Ouzli a Moroccan unit fought an engagement with 100 rebels of whom six were killed and fifteen wounded and captured.

It was officially announced that rebel casualties since 1 October were seventy-four known killed, but the full total was estimated at double that figure; rebel wounded were estimated at 2,000.

Spain. General Boyer de la Tour, Resident-General, accused the authorities in Spanish Morocco of giving help and refuge to the Moroccan rebels. He said that French troops had been fired on from Spanish territory on 15 October.

French officials in Rabat contradicted a Spanish statement that French aircraft had attacked by error an agricultural van and a bus within the Spanish zone, and claimed that the vehicle destroyed was within French Morocco.

16 Oct.—Spanish Aid to Rebels. General Boyer de la Tour, French Resident-General, issued a statement saying that it was 'notorious' that the dissident tribes had been afforded aid and comfort from the Spanish zone. The French authorities in Morocco had had great difficulty in establishing contact with the Spanish authorities and he personally (the Resident-General) had had to wait three days for a reply from the Spanish High Commissioner to his proposal for contact between the two general staffs.

17 Oct.—Council of the Throne. The Council of the Throne was installed in Rabat. A proclamation declared that its first task would be to form a Moroccan Government 'representative of all tendencies of Moroccan opinion'. The task of the Government would be to manage public affairs and 'to seek, with the French Government, a new definition of the permanent links that unite the two countries'. The proclamation added that the Council 'recognizes that the French population in

Morocco, which by its works and activities has brought much to the country, must be protected and have its rights and legitimate interests guaranteed'.

The *Présence Française* issued a statement declaring that the establishment of the Council violated agreements between the French Government and the *Présence Française*, and between the French Government and the Sheriffian Government.

Disorders. During riots in Marrakesh in which shops were attacked and set on fire, troops fired on a crowd, killing one man and injuring two others. The rioters were demonstrating against the establishment of the Council of the Throne.

In Rabat terrorists shot dead an Arab cobbler and severely wounded his assistant. In Casablanca two Arabs were shot dead and seven European passengers were wounded by shots fired at a bus in the European quarter.

18 Oct.—The Council of the Throne invited Ben Slimane, a moderate nationalist, to form an all-Party Government.

The Moroccan 'Democratic Independence Party' announced that a party delegation had been shown by Si Bekkai a telegram from Sidi Mohamed Ben Yusef, the former Sultan, approving the constitution of the Council of the Throne.

The nationalist party in the Spanish zone, the 'National Reform Party', repudiated the Council of the Throne, and called for the return of the former Sultan.

In thirteen incidents in Casablanca seven Moroccans and two Europeans were killed and seven Europeans and five Moroccans wounded.

A Moroccan girl who was leading the looting of a surgery in Marrakesh was shot dead by the police.

19 Oct.—In Marrakesh, for a fourth successive day, police tried to control bands of youths who were roaming the Arab quarter setting fire to shops and houses.

NEPAL. 10 Oct.—The Government announced a £10 m. five-year development plan, with priority for means of communication.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION. 10 Oct.—A conference of the Defence Ministers of the fifteen member States opened in Paris to examine the effects upon military thinking of the new atomic strategy.

General Sir John Whiteley, chairman of the permanent chiefs of staff committee, in an appreciation of Soviet strength, said that Russia had made great technological progress in the past few years. The number of Soviet divisions was still 175, but the quality and quantity of their equipment had greatly improved. The same was true of the air force, and the naval forces had also been improved. The recent decisions of Russia and certain satellite countries to reduce the strength of the Soviet bloc by about 800,000 men did not in any way modify the military potential of the bloc which retained the initiative and which constituted a military threat against the N.A.T.O. countries which was

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (*continued*)

as great as ever. However, General Whiteley believed that Russia did not want war and would seek to avoid it if sufficient defences existed on the western side.

Admiral Wright, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic, said that Russia had more submarines than all the other nations put together. It was the largest submarine fleet the world had ever known. In a more general rating, the Soviet Navy was the second in the world. Unlike the N.A.T.O. forces, it was completely equipped and armed and ready to go to sea immediately.

11 Oct.—General Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, reinforced General Whiteley's point that the reductions announced by the Soviet bloc were not of a kind to weaken its military potential. The N.A.T.O. forces, he said, had made good progress, but both qualitatively and quantitatively they were inferior to what had been planned. It was indispensable to intensify their efforts. In spite of recent progress in the air forces, these could not by themselves ensure Atlantic defence; it was also vital to reinforce naval and ground strengths. There was, in particular, a weakness in air defence, and the present system of command needed to be reorganized.

On the withdrawal of French forces to North Africa, General Gruenther said that it naturally had had a harmful effect, as the strength of the Allied forces was already somewhat slender, but he recalled that France had already remedied the situation by calling up 64,000 reservists, and that other measures were being envisaged by the French Government to palliate a weakness in the Atlantic command. He thought the situation in Morocco should be viewed with understanding because any military deterioration there would be a danger for the Atlantic command.

12 Oct.—The meeting of Defence Ministers ended. A spokesman said that there was complete agreement on the need to maintain N.A.T.O.'s defence effort until concrete results were obtained through east-west negotiations. The Ministers had agreed that the recent change in Soviet tactics was largely due to the unity and strength of the Atlantic alliance.

NORTHERN IRELAND. 7 Oct.—A petition to unseat Mr Thomas Mitchell, the Sinn Fein candidate who was re-elected to the House of Commons on 11 August as Member of Parliament for Mid-Ulster, was upheld at Omagh by Lord Justice Black and Mr Justice Sheil.

PAKISTAN. 6 Oct.—**Governor-General's Powers.** The Constituent Assembly repealed section 92A of the Government of India Act 1935 and substituted a new section which provided that the powers of a provincial legislature could not be assumed by the Governor-General but were only exercisable either by the federal legislature or by the Governor-General acting under its authority. If the Governor-General dissolved any provincial legislature he would have to place the proclamation before the federal legislature within two months and the

federal legislature could not allow an extension of more than four months.

9 Oct.—Floods. Unprecedented floods in the Punjab were stated to have inundated about 12,000 square miles of land and caused serious damage. Heavy loss of life and cattle was feared.

14 Oct.—West Pakistan Integration. Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani assumed office as Governor of the new province comprising the three provinces and six states of west Pakistan.

Dr Khan Sahib formed an interim provincial Cabinet of seven Ministers.

16 Oct.—British flood relief (*see Great Britain*).

17 Oct.—Cabinet Reshuffle. The Prime Minister, Chaudhri Mohammed Ali, reshuffled the Cabinet, taking for himself the Ministry for Kashmir Affairs and relinquishing the Finance Ministry to Sayed Amjad Ali.

Afghanistan. The Afghanistan Minister and Chargé d'Affaires in Karachi disclosed that he had been recalled by his Government.

18 Oct.—The Government recalled its Ambassador in Afghanistan. It reiterated that as in the past it would always be ready to discuss amicably with the Afghan Government matters of common interest.

PARAGUAY. 6 Oct.—Argentine statement alleging Paraguayan breach of promise, and request for removal of General Perón (*see Argentina*).

9 Oct.—Reply to Argentine representations regarding ex-President Perón (*see Argentina*).

Suspension of river traffic between Argentina and Paraguay (*see Argentina*).

10 Oct.—Argentine acceptance of Paraguayan offer to intern General Perón (*see Argentina*).

A statement to the press by General Perón that Argentine Roman Catholic clergy took part in the recent rising against him inspired a pastoral letter from the Archbishop of Asuncion denying the allegations and expressing sympathy with Argentine Catholics.

The Argentine restrictions on vessels to Paraguayan river ports were reported to have been lifted.

PERSIA. 8 Oct.—The Shah, speaking at the opening of the Senate in Tehran, asked the Government to take all necessary measures to strengthen Persia's defences and to prepare to join other countries in mutual defence arrangements. He said that 'for Persia neutrality is as futile as it is dangerous'.

11 Oct.—Accession to Iraqi-Turkish Pact. The Government announced its decision to follow Britain and Pakistan in joining the Iraqi-Turkish pact signed in Baghdad on 24 February (*see No. 3, p. 90, and No. 4, p. 158*). The decision was subject to approval by the Majlis and Senate.

12 Oct.—Soviet protest *re* Persian adherence to Iraqi-Turkish pact (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Persia (continued)

13 Oct.—Great Britain. The text was published of a message to the Government from the British Government warmly welcoming the decision to adhere to the Baghdad Pact (between Turkey, Iraq, Pakistan, and Great Britain). The message said that the British Government had shown by its declaration of 1950 that it remained 'vitaly concerned' in Persian independence, integrity, and security, and that it looked forward to further co-operation within the pact.

16 Oct.—U.S.S.R. A memorandum in reply to the Soviet protest was delivered to the Soviet Ambassador. It said that Persia's object in joining the mutual co-operation pact, concluded between Turkey and Iraq within the framework of the United Nation's Charter, was the consolidation of peace and security in the Middle East. It was, therefore, a normal development. Soviet conclusions that it was a military combination of certain aggressive circles bent on reviving colonial policy were surprising because the agreement was concluded with due regard to principles of the U.N. Charter. The memorandum noted that Soviet Russia had adopted similar defensive measures and said that Persia's decision in no way marred her friendly relations with Russia, and therefore her accession did not in any way conflict with the terms of existing agreements with the Soviet Government.

18 Oct.—U.S.S.R. The Soviet Embassy announced the postponement of a visit of seven Soviet musicians due to arrive in Persia that day. The adjournment of negotiations for the sale of 40,000 tons of Persian rice to Russia was also reported. The chief Soviet trade representative was said to have 'fallen ill'.

Baghdad Pact. General Vosuq, War Minister, said that Persian adherence to the Baghdad pact would result in an improvement in economic conditions and greater American military aid.

19 Oct.—The Senate approved by 39 votes to 4 a Bill providing for Persia's adherence to the Baghdad Pact.

POLAND. 10 Oct.—Warsaw Radio announced that Mr Jerzy Wlodarczyk, chairman of the Polish Peasant Party in London, had returned to Poland.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND. 6 Oct.—**Northern Rhodesia.** Mr van Eeden, who resigned his seat after being expelled from the Federal Party for his advocacy of a partition policy, was re-elected with an increased majority as an Independent in the Federal by-election at Kafue, Northern Rhodesia.

RUMANIA. 9 Oct.—Yugoslav accusations regarding Serbian minority in Rumania (*see Yugoslavia*).

15 Oct.—Mr Petrescu. Reports reaching Vienna stated that Mr Titel Petrescu, former secretary-general of the Rumanian Social Democratic Party, was among persons recently released from prison in Bucharest.

SAAR FREE TERRITORY. 14 Oct.—The three pro-German parties issued an appeal to the Bonn Government to take measures to help the reunification of the Saar with west Germany. The proposed measures included: reduction of tariffs on Saar goods entering the Federal Republic; improvement of communications between the Saar and Germany; encouragement of Saarlanders' attendance at youth, trade union, cultural, and sports meetings in Germany; formation by the Federal Ministry for All-German Affairs of a Saar 'Council' to investigate all problems of Saar reunion with Germany; and, on the return of the Saar to Germany, implementation of an economic plan for the modernization and rationalization of the Saar's industries. The parties said that most of the measures could be adopted at once.

19 Oct.—Four resignations from Herr Hoffmann's Christian People's Party were announced: Herr Lorscheider, head of the Foreign Ministry; Dr Schütz, State Commissioner for Reconstruction; and Herr Linicus and Dr Dierkes, Landrät of the districts of Merziq and Ottweiler respectively.

French statement on Röchling steel works (*see France*).

SAUDI ARABIA. 7 Oct.—Foreign Minister's statements on Soviet offer of arms (*see Egypt*).

Statement on Buraimi oasis dispute (*see Great Britain*).

8 Oct.—Oil prospecting incursion into Aden protectorate (*see Aden*).

19 Oct.—U.S.S.R. Emir Feisal, Prime Minister, said that when Russia recently offered to sell arms she had also suggested an exchange of diplomatic representatives. The question, he said, was under consideration.

SOUTH AFRICA. 12 Oct.—U.N. report on *Apartheid* (*see United Nations, General Assembly*).

18 Oct.—**Bantu Authorities Act.** The native Ciskei general council accepted by 15 votes to 1 the report of a committee recommending acceptance of the Bantu authorities Act.

SPAIN. 7 Oct.—Assurance to French Resident-General in Morocco *re* internment of rebels (*see Morocco*).

15 Oct.—**Morocco: Note to France.** The Government sent a Note to the French Government saying that unless French accusations of Spanish responsibility for the disturbances in Morocco ceased, Spain would lay the matter before the United Nations and would also offer the United Nations facilities for investigating the allegations.

The Government also invited the French Resident-General in Morocco to send a high military officer to the Spanish zone to see for himself 'the lack of foundation for the accusations made against Spain'.

Further French accusation of Spanish aid to rebels (*see Morocco*).

17 Oct.—French rejection of Spanish Note on Morocco and Spanish statement (*see France*).

19 Oct.—French statement on dispatch of French liaison officer to Spanish Morocco (*see France*).

SUDAN. 14 Oct.—The Mutiny. It was learned that sentence of death had been passed on twenty-five southerners who took part in the murder of seven northern officials at Masidi during the mutiny in August. The court proceedings were subject to scrutiny by the Chief Justice, and the sentences to confirmation by the Governor-General. Three civil courts and one court martial had been set up in Equatoria to try major cases arising from the mutiny. Altogether 482 northerners, including women and children, had been reported killed or missing. All active mutineers had surrendered or been captured, but between 400 and 500 mutineers from Torit were still unaccounted for. Half of them were enlisted boys.

SYRIA. 7 Oct.—Parliament approved resolutions calling on the Government to adopt a policy 'free from all interference or compromise' in providing guns for the Army, and supporting the Egyptian Government's decision to buy arms from any country which agreed to attach no strings to the deal.

10 Oct.—Protest to Turkey. It was learnt that the Government had protested verbally to Turkey about the death on 9 October of two Syrian soldiers killed by a mine alleged to have been planted by the Turks inside Syrian territory.

15 Oct.—Frontier Incidents. It was alleged that Israelis had fired twice across the frontier wounding two Syrian farmers near Dreijak village. An urgent meeting of the mixed armistice commission had been requested (*see also Israel*).

19 Oct.—Report of kidnapping of Israeli soldier (*see Israel*).
Report of Lebanese-Syrian military pact (*see Lebanon*).

TUNISIA. 7 Oct.—M. Salah ben Yusef, secretary-general of the Neo-Destour, made a strong attack on the Franco-Tunisian home rule agreements.

12 Oct.—The directing committee of the Neo-Destour expelled M. Salah ben Yusef from the party.

16 Oct.—It was learned that M. Bourguiba, president of the Neo-Destour, had been expelled from the Committee of Liberation in Cairo as a reprisal for the expulsion of Salah ben Yusef from the Neo Destour.

TURKEY. 8 Oct.—Anti-Italian Disorders. Anti-Italian demonstrations occurred in Istanbul during which windows of Italian companies' premises were smashed.

10 Oct.—Syrian protest at frontier incident (*see Syria*).

12 Oct.—Ministerial Resignation. It was announced that Mr Sarol, Minister of State in charge of Press Affairs, had resigned. No reason was given.

15 Oct.—Democratic Party. Nine members of the Democratic Party were expelled by its directing committee for supporting a motion in favour of the right of justification by defendants in libel cases. Ten

other supporters of the motion resigned. Among those who left were four former Ministers.

16 Oct.—The Democratic national congress unanimously re-elected Mr Menderes, the Prime Minister, leader of the party.

19 Oct.—Greek statement on N.A.T.O. visit to region (*see Greece*).

UGANDA. 17 Oct.—Return of Kabaka. The Kabaka returned to Buganda after nearly two years in exile.

18 Oct.—The Governor of Uganda, Sir Andrew Cohen, and the Kabaka of Buganda signed the Buganda agreement, 1955 (*see No. 15, p. 491, and No. 16, p. 540*).

UNITED NATIONS

Disarmament Commission Sub-committee

7 Oct.—Mr Stassen, special assistant on disarmament to President Eisenhower, announced the formation of special groups of U.S. atomic and defence experts to work out disarmament control programmes. One group was ready to consider suggestions from Governments or scientists on the development of 'fully effective means of accounting for nuclear weapons material'.

Mr Nutting (U.K.) asked whether after ten years of arguing the nations could not get together and make a start soon on a pilot scheme such as the Eden plan for inspection of armaments in a limited area in Europe and thus break down the initial barriers to a world-wide disarmament convention. He expressed regret at the lack of response from the Soviet Union to the proposal, and also pointed out that the Russian representative had given no clear indication either of those sections of the Russian plan of 10 May which dealt with controls or any counter-proposals to the latest British memorandum on the rights, powers, and methods of the proposed control organ. 'How can agreement be reached,' he asked, 'if the Soviet delegation remain so evasive and uncommunicative?'

Mr Nutting suggested that the sub-committee should consider setting up a group of eminent scientists representing each of the five countries to report on the facts of the situation regarding control.

The sub-committee decided to adjourn until after the four Foreign Ministers' meeting at Geneva on 27 October.

General Assembly

6 Oct.—Non Self-governing Territories. *Aden.* In the trusteeship committee the Yemen representative claimed that Aden and the surrounding areas were an integral part of the Kingdom of the Yemen, and he protested against the British Government's inclusion of the colony of Aden in its report on non self-governing territories. He said that Britain controlled the territories by virtue of 'vague agreements' which could not be internationally valid.

The British delegate, Mr Hopkinson, said in reply that his Government had no doubt of its sovereignty over the area which it had exer-

United Nations (*continued*)

cised since 1839. It had no intention of surrendering its obligations towards the sultans or other rulers of the territories.

Falkland Islands. The Argentine delegate reserved his Government's position in respect of Britain's submission of information on the Falkland Islands as a British area. He declared that British sovereignty was exercised over the Falklands 'by an act of force'. Mr Hopkinson replied that his Government had no doubt of its sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and the Dependencies. While formally reserving his Government's position, he said Britain was prepared to accept the jurisdiction of the International Court in regard to the Dependencies.

British Honduras. The Guatemalan delegate protested against the 'continued occupation' of British Honduras by Britain. Mr Hopkinson again reserved his Government's position while offering to submit the question to the International Court.

7 Oct.—Atomic Energy Agency. The political committee began consideration of a joint Anglo-American resolution on the setting up of an international atomic energy agency.

10 Oct.—Mr Nutting (U.K.), speaking in the debate in the political committee on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, said that he estimated that the proportion of electricity to be generated by nuclear power in Britain by 1975 would be 40 per cent of the total power. On the proposed international agency Mr Nutting said that the British Government felt that it should take the form of a specialized agency of the United Nations, and that their relationship should not be such as to hamper the effectiveness of the agency.

11 Oct.—Mr Kuznetsov (U.S.S.R.) said that his Government considered that the atomic agency, instead of being a specialized agency of the United Nations as suggested under the draft statute, should be set up within the United Nations framework and should be subject to control by the Security Council. Russia also held that any State which was not a member of the United Nations or of its specialized agencies should have the right to join the agency, that 'no country or group of countries should be placed in a privileged position', and that all regions of the world and countries both rendering and receiving atomic aid should be represented on the governing body. (Under the draft statute, membership of the agency would be limited to U.N. members and other countries subject to the approval of the agency, and the board of governors would be limited to sixteen countries, ten of them charter members.)

Mr Kuznetsov submitted a draft resolution calling on States to continue efforts to reach agreement on the prohibition of atomic weapons; expressing the hope that an international agency on the peaceful uses of atomic energy would soon be established within the framework of the United Nations; and proposing the convention of periodical conferences and the publication of an international magazine on the subject of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Human Rights. In a debate in the social and humanitarian committee, Mr Hammarskjöld intervened to suggest that the provisions

regarding the right of all peoples to self-determination in the conventions on human rights should be handled by a committee set up specially for the purpose, so as to remove it from the area of 'burning controversy'.

12 Oct.—Delegates of Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Syria, and Russia criticized Mr Hammarskjöld for his proposal, maintaining that he had presented a one-sided view which supported the arguments of the 'colonial powers'. He was accused of inappropriate action, bias, and of acting contrary to the decisions of U.N. minorities.

South African Racial Policy. A third annual report on the racial situation in South Africa was submitted to the Assembly by the U.N. inquiry commission consisting of Dr Hernan Santa Cruz of Chile, chairman, Mr Bellegarde of Haiti, and M. Laugier of France. It reported that, though the general lines of *apartheid* policy had not changed, progress towards *apartheid* had been extremely slow in the past year, and it expressed the hope that this marked the beginning of a change of mind in favour of U.N. principles. The Union Government had passed during the year a series of legislative measures which were inconsistent with both the U.N. Charter and the declaration of human rights. The Bantu Education Act was cited as an example. Another example of racial discrimination was the exclusion of non-European sportsmen from the South African Olympic teams in violation of the Olympic Games constitution. The commission regretted the non-co-operative attitude of the Union Government towards the commission, and said it hoped the Union would accept the numerous and varied forms of assistance offered by the United Nations.

14 Oct.—**Elections to Security Council.** The Assembly elected Australia and Cuba to non-permanent seats on the Security Council in place of New Zealand and Brazil. The third non-permanent seat, vacated by Turkey, was still unfilled after six ballots because no country had obtained the necessary two-thirds majority. On the second ballot the Philippines had received 35 votes and Poland 23, and on the sixth the Philippines received 29 votes and Yugoslavia 28, Soviet support having been switched from Poland to Yugoslavia. The United States supported the Philippines.

Mr Hammarskjöld. The Greek and other representatives joined in the criticism of the Secretary-General for his intervention of 11 October.

17 Oct.—**Antarctica.** Speaking in the trusteeship committee, the Chilean delegate, Senor Vergara, said his delegation must make reservations regarding the sovereign right which Chile held over Chilean Antarctic territory, dating from 'time immemorial'. No tribunal was competent to know or judge these rights.

18 Oct.—**Atomic Energy Agency.** In the political committee the Soviet representative put forward a revised resolution proposing the calling of an international conference to consider the drafting of a statute for the projected international atomic energy agency.

19 Oct.—**Security Council Elections.** After three further ballots the deadlock in the Assembly for the election to the Security Council

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remained unresolved. The voting at the third ballot was, Philippines 31 votes and Yugoslavia 27.

A motion by the United States delegate to postpone further voting for the Security Council until a later meeting and to proceed immediately with elections to the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council was finally passed, despite strong opposition from the Soviet delegate, by 29 votes to 8 with 22 abstentions.

UNITED STATES. 9 Oct.—Sir Winston Churchill, in a speech of thanks for the Freedom Award, read in his absence at the anniversary dinner of Freedom House, New York, emphasized the importance of Anglo-American unity 'not at the expense of other countries, nor by the creation of elaborate machinery, but as the natural realization of a great truth'. 'The safety of the world,' he wrote, 'depends upon it'.

President Eisenhower. Dr Paul White, one of the doctors attending President Eisenhower, told the press that the President might be able to leave hospital in four or five weeks' time but that it might be the first week of 1956 before he would be able to return to work at the White House.

10 Oct.—European Coal and Steel Community. It was announced that Mr Walton Butterworth, Minister at the U.S. Embassy in London, had been appointed head of a newly-established mission to the European Coal and Steel Community with the personal rank of Ambassador. The announcement said that the appointment reflected the importance which the Government attached to the Community.

11 Oct.—Air Power. General Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, said in New York that the United States, in its retaliatory air striking power, was still ahead of Russia, but that the rate at which she was developing air power had fallen behind that of the Soviet Union. He was not optimistic about the future. The Communists already possessed 'thousands more combat planes than we do', including several thousand more jet fighters which compared 'very favourably' in performance with American fighters.

Supply of Arms to the Middle East. The Israeli Ambassador, Mr Eban, after an interview with Mr Allen, Assistant Secretary of State, told the press that the Israeli Government was anxious to establish the principle, under the 1950 tripartite declaration, that Britain, France, and the United States were required to work together to prevent any serious unbalance arising in the Middle East. He had also suggested to Mr Allen that the United States should guarantee Israel's borders to remove the 'pall of fear' hanging over the area.

The Syrian Ambassador, who also saw Mr Allen, told him that Syria was 'gravely concerned' about Israel's desire to secure a security guarantee from the United States. (The Jordan and Lebanese Ambassadors had earlier expressed similar concern.)

12 Oct.—Disarmament: Letter to Russia. The White House published the text of the reply sent by President Eisenhower to Marshal Bulganin's letter on disarmament (*see No. 19, p. 664*). In it the President

said he was encouraged that the Russians were giving such full consideration to his Geneva proposal; agreement on it would show a spirit of non-aggressiveness and would create a fresh atmosphere. The letter ended with an offer to accept Marshal Bulganin's proposal for 'stationing inspection teams at key points in our countries'.

15 Oct.—Chinese-U.S. Talks. Mr Krishna Menon of India, in a discussion with Mr Dulles on the lack of progress in the Chinese-U.S. diplomatic talks at Geneva, repeated his belief that American subjects detained in China would eventually be allowed to return home, and said he felt it was a mistake for America to await their release before proceeding to other points on the agenda. Mr Menon favoured direct exchanges between Mr Dulles and Mr Chou En-lai and also suggested that the American position could usefully be clarified through British channels in Peking.

17 Oct.—Egypt. The Egyptian Ambassador, Mr Ahmed Hussein, saw Mr Dulles and assured him that Egypt had no aggressive intentions towards any country, including Israel. He told the press later that Russia had offered to help Egypt in building a new Nile dam by a barter agreement under which Russia would supply materials for the dam in exchange for cotton and rice. Mr Hussein said that Egypt still hoped to finance the new dam through the International Bank.

U.S. Trade Policy. The Canadian Ambassador, Mr Henney, expressed concern in a speech in Boston about the slow progress of the President's trade programme and about the restrictive decisions taken by the U.S. Government in some cases. He referred particularly to agricultural policies involving import restrictions and the disposal of surpluses abroad which injured Canadian farmers, and to the suggestion that oil imports should be limited which would be damaging to the development of Canadian oil resources in which the United States had heavily invested. Mr Henney noted that three-quarters of foreign investment in Canada had come from the United States, and he said that the extent of American ownership in Canada was a phenomenon meriting careful consideration in the United States as much as in Canada.

18 Oct.—China. Mr Dulles told his press conference that he had informed Mr Krishna Menon that it seemed premature to have a meeting with Mr Chou En-lai, the Chinese Communist Prime Minister, until the ambassadorial negotiations at Geneva had been concluded.

19 Oct.—Yalta Conference Documents. The Defence Department published a number of documents relating to the Yalta conference of 1945.

UNITED STATES OF EUROPE. 13 Oct.—M. Monnet, former chairman of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, announced the formation of an action committee for a United States of Europe. Among those who had agreed to join were a number of leaders of west European political parties and trade unions, including: Herr Ollenhauer, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party; M. Mollet, Secretary-General of the French Socialist Party; Signor Fan-

United States of Europe (*continued*)

fani, Political Secretary of the Italian Christian Democratic Party; Herr Blank of the German Free Democratic Party; and M. Pleven of the French U.D.S.R. No British members were included because M. Monnet was known to realize that Britain would not subscribe to the concept.

U.S.S.R. 6 Oct.—Ratification of Soviet-east German pact (*see Germany*).

9 Oct.—**Admission by Mr Molotov.** Mr Molotov, Foreign Minister, admitted in a letter to the Communist Party journal *Communist* that he had been guilty of using a 'mistaken formula' on the question of building a Socialist society in the U.S.S.R. in his report to the Supreme Soviet on 8 February 1955. The report had said: 'Together with the Soviet Union, where the foundations of a Socialist society have already been built, there are also those people's democratic countries which have taken only the first but very important steps in the direction of Socialism'. This was 'theoretically mistaken and politically harmful' since it 'throws doubt on the presence of a Socialist society which has already been built in the main in our country'.

10 Oct.—Estimate of Soviet military and naval strength (*see North Atlantic Treaty Organization*).

Offer of economic aid to Egypt and other countries (*see Egypt*).

11 Oct.—U.S. estimate of Soviet air power (*see United States*).

12 Oct.—**Great Britain.** A British naval squadron arrived in Leningrad on a goodwill visit.

Visit of Soviet squadron to Britain (*see Great Britain*).

Persia. Mr Molotov, Foreign Minister, handed to the Persian Chargé d'Affaires a statement in which the Iraqi-Turkish pact was denounced as an instrument of aggression, one of the aims of which was to preserve and re-establish the colonial dependence of countries of the region. It said the accession of Persia to the pact was incompatible with the consolidation of peace and security in the Middle and Near East and also contrary to Persian-Soviet good neighbourly relations and to certain Persian treaty obligations. Mr Molotov complained that the Soviet Government had learned of the Persian decision only through the press.

16 Oct.—Persian reply to Soviet Note (*see Persia*).

17 Oct.—Soviet-Yemen agreement (*see Egypt*).

Russian offer to Egypt of help for Nile dam (*see United States*).

Minister of Agriculture. It was announced that Mr V. V. Mat-skevich, deputy Minister of Agriculture, had been appointed Minister of Agriculture.

18 Oct.—**Germany. Note to Western Powers.** In a reply to the western Note of 3 October which asked for an assurance regarding Russia's four-Power obligations in respect of free communications between eastern and western Germany, the Government stated that control of military traffic would temporarily—until an agreement on this score was reached—be in the hands of the Soviet Army group. In regard to non-military traffic the east German Government 'exerts

its jurisdiction over the territory under its sovereignty'. The Note said that existing international agreements dealing with Germany as a whole had been taken into account by both the Soviet and East German Governments when signing their agreement.

Mrs Glaser-Wallach. Mrs Erika Glaser-Wallach, who had been arrested in east Berlin in 1950 while searching for her foster-parents Noel and Herta Field, was released by the Soviet authorities. She stated that she had been held for two and a half years in east Berlin without a trial, then sentenced to death and held in a Moscow gaol. In January 1953 she had been informed that her sentence had been reduced to fifteen years' imprisonment and she was sent to Vorkuta forced labour camp north of the Arctic circle.

19 Oct.—Soviet offer of diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia (*see Saudi Arabia*).

Finnish-Russian Air Agreement. An agreement was signed for the establishment of a direct air service between Helsinki and Moscow using Finnish and Russian aircraft. Hitherto only Soviet aircraft had operated on the route.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS. 11 Oct.—At the twenty-eighth session in Budapest of the praesidium of the Communist-controlled W.F.T.U., M. Saillant, the Secretary-General, called for more strike action against 'increasing exploitation' of the workers by the monopoly capitalists' and for the unmasking of capitalist machinations aimed at camouflaging the race for maximum profits under the cloak of higher productivity'. He also attacked the 'splitting tactics' of the leaders of the (anti-Communist) I.C.F.T.U.

YEMEN. 17 Oct.—Soviet-Yemeni agreement (*see Egypt*).

YUGOSLAVIA. 9 Oct.—It was learnt that President Tito, as leader of the Yugoslav Communist Party, had sent a letter to a congress of Belgrade Communists, severely criticizing local party leaders and members for abuses of authority and denial of civil rights.

Rumania. *Borba* printed an article which said that despite the amnesty granted by Rumania as a result of negotiations with Yugoslavia, the fact remained that thousands of Yugoslav deportees in Rumania were still in mud huts in the Baragan desert, and most of the minority sentenced between 1948 and 1953 for their disagreement with the Cominform resolution condemning Yugoslavia were still in prison. A final solution of the problem, the article said, would require the release of Serbs imprisoned, restoration of their property, and freedom to live in their own homes.

12 Oct.—Gift to Burma of military equipment (*see Burma*).

17 Oct.—Greek-Yugoslav military talks (*see Greece*).

18 Oct.—Greek support for Yugoslav candidature for Security Council (*see Greece*).

19 Oct.—Illegal crossings of Austrian frontier (*see Austria*).

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT MEMORANDA

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